132

A

SHORT

GRAMMATICAL

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

English Tongue.

SHEFFIELD:
PRINTED BY J. GALES.

M,DCC,XCIII.

30275 f. 3

Grammatical Introduction, &c.

Of Grammar.

GRAMMAR is the ſcience of ſpeaking, reading and writing correctly; and conſiſts of theſe principal parts, viz. Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax.

Of Orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHY is the ſcience of letters, by which we are taught their characters, powers, or ſounds; and how to divide, and join them into ſyllables, words and ſentences.

Of the Word Alphabet.

ALPHABET ſignifies the letters of a language placed together in their due order.

Of Letters.

A LETTER is a ſignificant note, or character, of which ſyllables are compounded. There are in the Engliſh Alphabet twenty-ſix, which are called by the names of vowels and conſonants.

Of Vowels.

A VOWEL is a letter which hath a full and perfect ſound of itſelf, without the help of any other letter joined to it, and the uſe of a vowel is alſo to form proper words; for, there can be no word whatever without a vowel.

There are ſix vowels as follows, A E I O U and Y. The letter Y is both a vowel and a conſonant; it is a vowel in all words, except in ſuch words or ſyllables as begin with Y, then in that caſe the letter Y becomes a conſonant.

A Vowel has two ſounds in general, a ſhort ſound, and a long ſound, viz. the letter *(a)* ſhort in *lad*, and long in *lade*; the letter *(e)* ſhort in *met*, and long in *mete*; the letter *(i)* ſhort in *pin*, and long in *pine*; the letter *(o)* ſhort in *rob*, and long in *robe*; and the letter *(u)* ſhort in *tun*, and long in *tune*.

The vowel *(e)* final, is that which being at the end of words ſerves only to lengthen the ſound of the laſt ſyllable, but it never adds to the number of ſyllables in words.

Of Conſonants.

There are twenty-one *Conſonants*, as follows, B C D F G H J K L M N P Q R S T V W X Y Z.

A CONSONANT is a letter that cannot be ſounded without adding a vowel before, or after it. Example, the letter *M* is ſounded *em*; *D* is *dee*; the letter *V* is ſounded *vee*, &c.

There are four conſonants, which are a kind of half vowels, namely, *L*

M N R, which are called liquids, from their ſoft pronunciation.

Of Dipthongs.

A DIPTHONG is the meeting of two vowels in one word.

There are two ſorts of *Dipthongs*, viz. proper dipthongs, and improper dipthongs.

Proper Dipthongs are thoſe that have both vowels fully ſounded, as, *ai* in *bait*, *ei* in *rein*, *oo* in *good*, *ou* in *bound*, &c.

Improper Dipthongs are ſuch words in which but one of the vowels is ſounded; example, *a* in *bread*, *dead*, *o* in *feoffe*, *people*; *u* in *built*, *guilt*, are not ſounded.

There are many more dipthongs, which with their other ſounds, are expreſſed in the following liſt.

ai		praiſe	au		author	ay		fay
ea		heaven	ee		ſee	ei		eight
eo	in	people	oa	in	broad	ey	in	eye
ie		chief	ou		ſoul	oy		boy
oo		flood	ui		guide	oi		oil, &c.

TRIPTHONGS.

TRIPTHONGS are ſuch words or ſyllables as have three vowels following each other, *eau* in *beauty*; *ieu* in *lieu*, *adieu*; the two firſt of which loſe their ſound; for moſt of our tripthongs being derived from the French, they retain their original ſounds.

Of the ſounds of ſome particular Conſonants.

The Letter *C* has two ſounds. It is always hard, like the Letter K, before the vowels *a*, *o* and *u*, before all conſonants, and alſo at the end of words; as in *call*, *cut*, *coal*, *can*, *cope*, *traffic*, *muſic*, *public*, &c. but it ſounds ſoft like *S*, before *e*, *i* and *y*; as in *cit*, *cellar*, *cinder*, *cedar*; which are pronounced *ſit*, *ſellar*, *ſinder*, *ſedar*.

The letters *Ch*, have a hard ſound, like *K* in *achan*, *baruch*, *enoch*; ſoft in *arch*, *march*, *church*.

Ch are ſounded like *tſh*; in *rich*, *much*, &c.

Ch are ſounded like *ſh*, in French derivatives; as in *champaign*, *chevalier*, *capuchin*;

puchin; which are pronounced *ſham-paign*, *ſhevalier*, *capuſhin*, &c.

Ch are ſometimes ſounded like *qu*; as in *choir* and *choriſter*; which are pronounced *quire* and *quoriſter*.

Of the Letter G.

The letter *G* has two ſounds. *G* is hard before *a*, *o* and *u*, before all conſonants, and at the end of words; as in *glad*, *gat*, *goat*, *gut*, and *jug*.

G is generally ſoft before *e*, *i* and *y*; as in *gem*, *gill*, *clergy*, but *G* is hard before *e* and *i* in all proper names, as in *Gilbert*, *Gilboa*, and in many other Engliſh words, as in *geeſe*, *girl*, *give*, *giddy*, *dagger*, *anger*, &c.

Gh is often ſounded like *G* only as in *ghoſt*, *gherkins*, *ghoſtly*.

Gh are often ſounded like *ff*, as in *cough*, *laugh*, *tough*, *enough*, when placed at the end of words only, but in other words *gh* is mute, as in *high*, *ſigh*, *neigh*, *weigh*, &c.

G are not ſounded in the words *gnaſh*, *gnat*, *gnaw*, which are pronounced *naſh*,

nat, *naw*; nor in *ſeraglio*, *bagnio*, which are pronounced *ſeralio*, *banio*.

Words ending in *gn*, ſound like *ne*; as in *ſign*, *reſign*, *deſign*, *condign*, which are pronounced *ſine*, *reſine*, *deſine*, *condine*.

Of the Conſonants Ph.

Ph in general ſound like *f*; as in *phantom*, *pharoah*, *pheaſant*; which are pronounced *fantom*, *faroah*, *feaſant*.

Ph are mute in the words *phthiſic*, *phthiſical*; being pronounced *tiſic*, *tiſical*.

Of the Conſonants.

S has two ſounds, a ſharp ſound and a flat ſound; ſharp in the words *this* and *thus*, and flat in the words *theſe* and *thoſe*.

The flat ſound prevails in the end of all words which are made plural by the addition of the letter *ſ*, as in *pins*, *boxes*, &c.

S ſounds in many words like the letter

letter *z*; as in *drowſy*, *miſer*, *wiſer*, &c. and in ſome words it is mute; as in *iſle*, *Liſle*, *Carliſle*, *viſcount*; which are pronounced *ile*, *Lile*, *Carlile*, *vicount*.

Of Sc.

When *ſc* comes before *e* or *i*, one of them loſes its ſound, as in the words *ſcene*, *ſcent*, *ſceptre*, *ſcience*; which are pronounced *cene*, *cent*, *ceptre*, *cience*.

But before *a*, *o* and *u*, the *c* ſounds like *k* as in *ſcalp*, *ſcold*, *ſkull*; which are pronounced *ſkalp*, *ſkold*, *ſkull*.

Of Sch.

Sch ſound like *ſc*, or *ſk*; as in *ſchool*, *ſcholar*, and in ſome words, both *c* and *h* are mute, as in *ſchedule*, *ſchiſm*, *ſchiſmatical*; which are pronounced *ſedule*, *ſiſm*, *ſiſmatical*.

Of Ci, Sci, and Ti.

Ci, *ſci*, and *ti*, all ſound like *ſhi*, before the vowels *e* and *o*; example, *vicious*,

cious, *tenacious*; which are pronounced *viſhious*, *tenaſhious*.

Conſcience, *conſcious*; which are pronounced *conſhience*, *conſhious*.

Motion, *oration*; which are pronounced *moſhion*, *oraſhion*.

Alſo, *ti* and *ci* ſound like *ſhi* before the vowel *a*; as in *partial*, *ſpecial*; which are pronounced *parſhial*, *ſpeſhial*.

Of Xi.

Xi are ſounded like *ks*, and ſometimes like *ſhi*, thus; *anxiety*, *anxious*; which are pronounced *ankſiety*, *ankſhious*.

Of the Letters I and J.

They differ as much as any two letters can, and have no relation to each other; the ſame is to be obſerved of the letters *U* and *V*, for the better explaining the ſounds of theſe letters when you want to pronounce the letter *j*, you muſt pronounce it *ja*, and the letter *v*, muſt be pronounced *vee*; which ſounds have no affinity with thoſe of *I* or *U*.

Of Syllables.

A Syllable is a compleat ſound uttered in one breath, and may conſiſt either of one vowel, or double vowel; or one vowel, or double vowel joined to one or more conſonants, as, *A-bel*, *E-le-ment*, *I-vo-ry*, *U-ni-on*, &c. and theſe ſyllables joined together with others, make thoſe words, by which we are able to converſe and correſpond with each other.

N. B. But in order to arrive at the true knowledge and uſe of this part of grammar, we muſt learn how to divide or ſpell thoſe ſyllables that compoſe a word, and how to give each ſyllable its due accent.

Of Words.

Words are articulate ſounds, and are uſed to expreſs our ideas or notions of things, and to communicate our thoughts or intentions to each other.

All

All words of one ſyllable, are called *Monoſyllables.*

All words of two ſyllables, are called *Diſſyllables.*

All words of three ſyllables, are called *Triſſyllables.*

All words of more than three ſyllables, are called *Polyſyllables.*

There may be eight letters in one ſyllable, but no more, as in the word *ſtrength.*

Of the Number of Syllables in one Word.

There may be from one to eight ſyllables in one word, but never more; as in the word *in-com-pre-hen-ſi-bi-li-ty.*

N. B. As many *vowels*, or double *vowels*, as are diſtinctly ſounded in a word, ſo many ſyllables there are in that word.

When two *conſonants* of the ſame kind come

come together in the middle of a word, they muſt always be divided; as in *kit-tle*, *mid-dle*, *bor-row*, *can-not*, &c.

When two *vowels* come together, and are not dipthongs, they then make two diſtinct ſounds, and muſt therefore be parted, and make two ſyllables; as in *go-ing*, *cre-a-ti-on*, *du-el*, *fu-el*, &c.

Of Compound Words.

Compound Words are made of two, three, or more ſyllables; as *grand-fa-ther*, *man-kind*, *huſ-band*; or of a primitive or original word, with the ſyllables, *ad*, *en*, *in*, *un*, *ſub*, *per*, *de*, *pre*, *dis*, *re*, *trans*, &c. which are called Prepoſitions, going before, as *adorn*, *encamp*, *indure*, *unrelenting*, *ſubſcribe*, *perform*, *degrade*, *prefer*, *diſregard*, *regain*, and *tranſpoſe*.

Of Derivative Words.

Derivative Words are ſuch words as are taken or derived from an original

ginal word, in our own, or ſome other language, with the ſyllables, *ed*, *ing*, *eth*, *eſt*, *iſh*, &c. which are called terminations added to its end; example, *reported*, *laughing*, *loveth*, *ſmalleſt*, *fool-iſh*, &c.

Of Sentences.

A Sentence is the joining of words together, according to due order, in which each word is to have its proper emphaſis and ſtops; which will relieve the voice, improve the pronunciation, and divide the parts.

Of Accents.

An Accent ſhews the right pronunciation of a word, when it has been properly ſpelt, or the ſyllables put together in due order; for every ſyllable muſt be ſounded according to its quantity, or number of letters it conſiſts of, and every word of divers ſyllables requires a proper accent, ſtrength or force of ſound

ſound before it can be properly underſtood in ſpeaking; becauſe, by the help of this mark, we are taught to raiſe and fall our voice, on a ſyllable or word, according to the quantity thereof.

Of the Emphaſis.

To place an Emphaſis on any word or ſyllable, is only to pronounce it with more ſtrength of voice than any of the reſt.

Of Points or Stops, and other Characters, made Uſe of in Writing and Reading.

There are ſix Points or Stops uſed in writing and reading; viz.

A Comma,	(,)	A Note of	
A Semicolon,	(;)	Interrogation,	(?)
A Colon,	(:)	A Note of	
A Period, or full Stop,	(.)	Admiration,	(!)

A COMMA (,) is the ſhorteſt of all ſtops, and ſerves to divide ſhort ſentences; as, *the Lord is good, and abundantly merciful.*

A SEMICOLON (;) ſerves to part ſentences, and is often uſed when ſentences are contrary, or point to a different end; as, *children ſhould not be idle at ſchool; and parents ſhould make their children obedient at home.*

A COLON (:) parts ſeveral ſentences, every one of which has a full meaning of its own, though at the ſame time, it leaves us in expectation of ſomething that is to follow; *as men ſhould avoid ſpeaking raſhly: for ſuch as are guilty of ſo doing often offend.*

A PERIOD (.) is a full ſtop, and ſhews the perfect end, and concluſion of a ſentence: as, *Evil communication corrupts good manners.*

A Note of Interrogation (?) is always ſet at the end of any queſtion that is aſked; as, *why do you tremble? are you not well?*

A Note of Admiration (!) is placed after ſuch words or expreſſions, as are wonderful, ſurpriſing, or tranſporting; as, *Oh! what a beautiful garden this is!*

You are to ſtop or pauſe at a *Comma*, till you can tell *one*; at a *Semicolon*, till you can tell *one*, *two*; at a *Colon*, till you can tell *one*, *two*, *three*; at a *Period*, a note of *Interrogation*, and a note of *Admiration*, till you can tell, *one*, *two*, *three*, *four*.

Of the Names of other Notes or Marks, and their Uſe.

Apoſtrophe,	[']	Hyphen,	[-]
or Comma,	[,]	Index,	[☜]
Aſteriſk,	[*]	Obeliſk,	[†]
Caret,	[ʌ]	Paragraph,	[¶]
Quotation,	["]	Parentheſis,	( )
Crotchets,	[ ]	Section,	[§]
Ellipſis,	[—]	Brace,	}

The uſe of an Apoſtrophe is when the

the letter (*e*) is omitted: thus, ſav'd, judg'd, ſignifies, ſaved, judged, only the words are pronounced with one ſyllable leſs. An Apoſtrophe alſo placed before an (*s*) at the end of a word, ſerves to expreſs a ſentence much ſhorter and better: thus, Solomon's wiſdom, is the ſame as the wiſdom of Solomon; ſo that you ſee it ſupplies the place of the word *the*, and the word *of*: thus, St. Mary's pariſh ſignifies *the* pariſh *of* St. Mary.

An Aſteriſk (*) is uſed to refer you to ſome note in the margin of a book, when there are ſeveral of them together; thus (***) they denote that ſomething is left out, that the author does not chuſe to inſert at full length.

A Caret (ʌ) is placed underneath a line when a word or letter is left out and points to the place where it ought to come in.

A Quotation (") is a thing or ſubject borrowed from another author,

and quoted word for word; and then the author that borrows it, puts, or ſhould put, two inverted Commas at the beginning, and at the end of the quotation, to let the reader know, it is not his own, but borrowed.

Crotchets [ ] like a Parentheſis ſerve only to explain a word, or thing more fully.

An Ellipſis (—) is uſed when only part of a verſe or ſentence is quoted.

A Hyphen (-) is uſed in compound words, in order to join or couple them together; but when two names, or things, have a Hyphen between them they then become but one word. This mark is always uſed in ſuch words as are written partly in one line and partly in another; the word in this caſe is to be divided according to the moſt approved rules for the diviſion of ſyllables.

An Index or hand, thus (☞) points to ſome remarkable thing, or paſſage, in an author.

An

An Obeliſk or Dagger, (†) is often uſed in large books, and in many quotations; and refers you to the margin of the book, for further inſtruction; or it is often uſed againſt ſome obſolete word or ſentence.

A Paragraph (¶) is ſet at the beginning of every new ſubject, and no other Paragraph is made till the ſenſe of the firſt is fully treated of. You will find this mark in almoſt every chapter of the old and new Teſtament.

A Parentheſis ( ) ſerves to explain, or give a fuller ſenſe and meaning to any thing, and yet ſo that the ſentence itſelf will always read full as well, and ſometimes better without it; and therefore the words included in it, ſhould be read with a lower tone of voice: as thus, I know that in me *(that is in my fleſh)* dwells no good thing. Or it ſerves to affirm more poſitively: thus, The word of God ſays *(and I know it is true)* that the wicked ſhall periſh for ever. Or it is uſed in exceptions;

as

as thus, I give all I have *(except my watch)* to my brother.

The uſe of this mark, ſhould be avoided, as much as poſſible.

A Section (§) is often ſet at the head, or beginning of ſome other ſubject, or new diſcourſe; it is alſo uſed in long writings, where the author gives many inſtances of a thing, and refers you to the proof of it in the margin of the book, the ſame as the Aſteriſk or Obeliſk.

A Brace (⏞) ſerves to bind, link, or brace ſeveral things together. It is often uſed in poetry, to tie or link three lines together, that rhyme or jingle in the ear.

Obſervations when and where to make Uſe of Capital Letters.

In the firſt word of any writings, letters or bills; the firſt perſonal pronoun I,

I, the Interjection O, the firſt word taken from an author, at the beginning of every title, all proper names of perſons, or places, and the firſt word of every line or verſe in poetry, &c.

Of Etymology.

Etymology is that part of grammar which teaches us the derivation of words, and how we are diſtinctly to know the ſeveral words which compoſe a ſentence, or ſpeech, in the Engliſh tongue; and is divided into ten parts of ſpeech, which are called by the following names.

Article.	Verb.	Prepoſition.
Noun Subſtantive.	Participle.	Interjection.
Noun Adjective.	Adverb.	
Pronoun.	Conjunction.	

Parts of ſpeech are the proper diviſions, into which a tongue or language is divided.

Of

Of Articles.

There are three different *Articles*. The *Indefinite Article (A,* or *An)* the *Definite Article (The)* and the *Partitive Article (Some).*

An Article is a ſmall word placed before a Noun, in order to expreſs more fully the nature and ſignification of it, as, *A Man, A Horſe, The Tree, The Book, Some Money,* or *Some Pens,* &c.

Of the Indefinite Article.

The *Indefinite Article (A)* ſerves to point out ſome ſingle perſon or thing, as, *a Houſe, a Girl*; it is called indefinite becauſe it does not determine what particular Houſe, or Girl, is meant; alſo *(a) Child,* ſignifies any Child whatſoever; this Article is placed before ſubſtantives of the ſingular number only, and beginning with conſonants; as, *a Glove, a Book.*

The *Article (an)* is uſed before ſubſtantives, beginning with a vowel; as, *an apron, an oyſter*; or *h* mute; as, *an hour, an herb.*

Of

Of the Definite Article.

The *Definite Article (The)* determines and ſhews what particular perſon or thing is meant; as, *the houſe*, *the girl*, ſignifies ſome particular houſe, and girl, I am then or had been ſpeaking of. This Article, by ſome Authors, is juſtly called a demonſtrative Article.

The *Definite Article (The)* is ſet before ſubſtantives, both of the ſingular and plural numbers, becauſe we can ſpeak determinately, as well of many as of one particular peſon, or thing; example, *the child*, *the children*; *the book*, *the books*, &c.

N. B. There is this difference between the Articles: the *Indefinite Article (a)* or (*an*) ſignifies one thing, or any one thing, as thus; *give me a book*, *or an apple*, means, give me one book or any book, or apple; but when we make uſe of the *Definite Article* (*The*) we then ſay, give me *the book*, *or the apple*, which means, that very book or apple that I point to, or am then, or had been ſpeaking of.

There are many ſubſtantives which require no Article; example, proper names, as *John*, *William*, *Mary*, *London*, *Southampton*, *Briſtol*, &c.

The *Partitive Article* is that which expreſſes a part or portion of any whole ſubſtance or thing, as *ſome bread*, *ſome meat*, and *ſome wine*.

Of Nouns.

A *Noun* is the name of a thing itſelf; that is, every thing that can be ſeen, felt, or conceived, is a noun.

There are two *Nouns*, viz. a *Noun Subſtantive*, and a *Noun Adjective*.

A Noun Subſtantive (as was ſaid before) is the name of any ſubſtance, or thing, and will never admit of the word thing after it; as, *man*, *bird*, *beaſt*, *church*, *houſe*, &c.

There are two ſorts of *Noun Subſtantives: Proper* and *Common*. The firſt ſerves to expreſs proper names, places, &c. example; *Peter*, *John*, *Mary*, *London*,

dön, Briſtol, &c. are *Subſtantives proper,* for John and Mary is not the name of every man and woman; nor is London the name of every city.

The ſecond is the *Common* which expreſſes the name of every thing of the ſame ſort, kind, or quality; example, *man, woman, ſpirit, city, water,* &c. for a man is called a man, be he ſmall or great; a ſpirit is a ſpirit, whether good or bad; a city a city, be it ſmall or large; and water is water, be it ſalt or freſh. Things alſo which are not ſeen, but which we have a conception of, are ſubſtantives; as, *ſorrow, joy, love, fear, life, death, time, eternity,* &c.

Of Adjectives.

Nouns Adjective ſerve to expreſs the nature, manner, and quality of Nouns Subſtantive; example, *good, bad, great, ſmall, black, blue, red,* &c. are *Adjectives,* but they want ſome ſubſtantive to be joined to them, to make the ſenſe compleat; example, *a good boy;*

a bad

a bad man, a great houſe, a ſmall fiſh, a black coat, a red gown. Here you ſee good, bad, great, ſmall, black, blue, red, are all Adjectives; and boy, man, houſe, fiſh, coat, and gown, are the Subſtantives.

To know how to diſtinguiſh a Subſtantive from an Adjective, obſerve the following rule.

Join a verb to the word in doubt; if it makes ſenſe, that word muſt be a Subſtantive; but if on the contrary, the words when joined together do not make ſenſe; then the word in doubt muſt be an adjective; example, if you join the verb *ſee* to a *horſe*, it will make *I ſee a horſe*; which ſentence is ſenſe; but if you join the verb *ſee* to a *ſwift*, it will read, *I ſee a ſwift*; which words alone make nonſenſe, for want of the word *horſe*, or ſome other Subſtantive, to make the ſenſe compleat; in this ſentence it muſt be, I ſee a ſwift horſe.

The *Definite* Article (*the*) ſometimes accompanies Adjectives, and then they become

become ſubſtantives in ſenſe and meaning, and are written with a capital letter; example, God will reward *the Righteous*, and puniſh *the Wicked*; which means, that God will reward the righteous men, and puniſh the wicked men; ſo that the words *Righteous* and *Wicked*, being in reality Adjectives, become Subſtantives, in ſenſe and meaning.

Of the Compariſon of Adjectives.

There are three degrees, viz. the Poſitive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Poſitive Degree is ſimply the Adjective, expreſſing the quality without any increaſe or diminution; as, *good*, *ſtrong*, *wiſe*, *ſhort*, &c.

The Comparative Degree is known by being compared with the Poſitive, and is ſomewhat increaſed or diminiſhed, and is formed by adding *r* or *er*; as *ſtronger*, *wiſer*, *ſhorter*, and ſometimes

ſometimes by the words *more*, *too*, *leſs*, *not ſo*; example, *more excellent*, *too hard*, *leſs pleaſing*, *not ſo ſweet*.

The Superlative Degree increaſes or diminiſhes to the utmoſt, and is formed by adding *ſt*, or *eſt*; as *ſtrongeſt*, *weakeſt*, *ſhorteſt*, and ſometimes by the words *moſt*, *beſt*, *leaſt*, *vaſtly*; as, *moſt worthy*, *beſt natured*, *leaſt of all*, *vaſtly ſuperior*, &c.

Very is alſo a ſign of the ſuperlative degree; as when we ſay ſuch a boy is *very good*.

Some Adjectives are formed irregularly, as follows:

Poſitive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
Good,	Better,	Beſt,
Bad,	Worſe,	Worſt,
Little,	Leſs,	Leaſt,
Much,	More,	Moſt.

N. B. The word *more* is never uſed before the Comparative, when the Comparative

Comparative is formed by *er*; as, *more better*; nor the word *moſt*, before the Superlative when formed by *eſt*, as, *moſt beſt*; yet there are ſeveral exceptions to this rule in the Bible, where God is frequently ſtiled, *the moſt higheſt*.

Of Genders.

There are three ſorts of Genders, viz. the *Maſculine*, the *Feminine*, and the *Neuter*.

Gender ſhews the diſtinction of noun ſubſtantives to be either Male, Female, or Neuter; and is known by theſe words, *he*, *ſhe*, and *it*. *He* is the ſign of the Male or Maſculine Gender; as, *a king*, *a man*, *a ſon*, *a lion*.

She of the Female or Feminine Gender; as *a queen*, *a woman*, *a daughter*, *a lioneſs*; and *It* of the Neuter Gender, which is neither Male nor Female, and is chiefly applied to things without life; as, *a ſtick*, *a ſtone*, *a table*, &c.

Words of the Neuter Gender are ſometimes

ſometimes made uſe of both in the Maſculine and Feminine Gender; example, we ſay of the ſun, *he* is a glorious body, and we ſay, *it* ſhines. Alſo, of a ſhip, we ſay, *ſhe* is a fine ſhip; at another time, *it* is a fine ſhip.

There are ſome Nouns common to both ſexes or genders, which are called epicenes; as, *a child, an aſs, a fiſh, a mouſe*, &c. for we ſay, *the child cries, the aſs brays, the fiſh ſwims, the mouſe runs*, without regard to ſex or gender.

We ſometimes uſe different words to expreſs the different genders as follows.

Male.	*Female.*
Batchelor,	Maid,
Boy,	Girl,
Bridegroom,	Bride,
Brother,	Siſter,
Bull,	Cow,
Drake,	Duck,
Father,	Mother,
Friar,	Nun,
Gander,	Gooſe.

And many more. There

There are many Feminine Subſtantives which are formed by changing the termination of the Maſculine into *eſs*; example.

Maſculine.	*Feminine.*
Abbot,	Abbeſs,
Actor,	Actreſs,
Ambaſſador,	Ambaſſadreſs,
Baron,	Baroneſs,
Count,	Counteſs,
Duke,	Ducheſs,
Emperor,	Empreſs,
Governor,	Governeſs,
Jew,	Jeweſs,
Prince,	Princeſs,
Prophet,	Propheteſs,
Shepherd,	Shepherdeſs,
Tutor,	Tutoreſs.

Some ſubſtantives Maſculine change their termination into *ix*, to form the Feminine gender; as,

Adminiſtrator,	Adminiſtratrix,
Executor,	Executrix.

Of Numbers.

Nouns have two numbers *ſingular* and *plural*. The *ſingular* number ſpeaks but of one thing or perſon; as, *a horſe*, *a book*, *the maſter*. The *plural* ſpeaks of more than one; as, *the horſes*, *the books*, *the maſters*. But proper names of cities, countries, towns, and individuals; as, *Yorkſhire*, *England*, *London*, *George*, *John*, &c. have no plural number. The ſubſtantive ſingular in the Engliſh tongue is made plural generally, by the addition of *s* or *es*; as, *book*, *books*; *box*, *boxes*; or by changing *y* into *ies*; as, *country*, *countries*; alſo by changing *fe* into *ves*; as, *wife*, *wives*, *knife*, *knives*. Some plurals end in *en*; example, *ox*, *child*, *brother*, which are in the plural number *oxen*, *children*, *brethren*. *Man* and *woman* make their plural number by changing the *a* into *e*; as, *men*, *women*. *Mouſe*, *louſe*, make the plural *mice*, *lice*. *Tooth* and *foot*, make the plural *teeth*, *feet*; and from *gooſe*, is formed the plural *geeſe*. *Sheep*, *deer*, *ſwine*, &c. are the ſame in both numbers.

We

We are uſed to obſerve that ſome nouns are uſed only in the ſingular or the plural number, according to the things which they expreſs; as, *a flock*, *a mob*, or a *multitude*, in the ſingular number, being but *one flock*, *one mob*, and *one multitude*.

Some nouns have no ſingular number; example, *aſhes*, *goods*, *ſnuffers*, *tongs*, *lungs*, *bowels*, *ſciſſors*, *bellows*, &c. and ſome nouns have no plural; example, the names of *men*, *women*, *kingdoms*, *mountains*, *rivers*, *virtues*, *vices*, *metals*, and the names of moſt *herbs*.

Of Pronouns.

A Pronoun is a word uſed inſtead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the ſame word; as, *John is merry*, *he laughs*, *he ſings*; inſtead of ſaying *John is merry*, *John laughs*, *John ſings*; we make uſe of the perſonal pernoun *he*.

Of the different Pronouns.

Of Perſonal Pronouns.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
1	I	1	We
2	Thou	2	Ye
			You
3	He		They
	She		
	It		

Of Conjunctive Pronouns.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Me	Us
Thee	You
Him	Them
Her	
It	

Of Poſſeſſive Pronouns.

My
Thy
His
Her
Our
Your
Their

Of

Of Abſolute Poſſeſſive Pronouns.

Mine
Thine
His
Hers
Ours
Yours
Theirs

Of Demonſtrative Pronouns.

This
That
Thoſe
Theſe

Of Relative Pronouns.

Who
Whom
Whoſe
Which
What

There is this difference between the *perſonal pronoun* and the *conjunctive pro-*

noun, that the perſonal pronoun often begins ſentences, but never ends them; and the conjunctive never begins a ſentence, but often ends it.

There is alſo this difference between the nouns *poſſeſſive*, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*; which ſhews, that ſome noun ſubſtantive muſt come after them; example, this is my, thy, his, her, our, your, their book. But the *abſolute poſſeſſive* noun, as *mine*, *thine*, *his*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, is uſed when the name of the ſubſtantive is left out, but underſtood; as if the queſtion was aſked, whoſe book is this? The anſwer, *it is mine*, means it is my book.

Of the Pronouns who, which, and what.

Who is uſed when we ſpeak of perſons only; which is uſed when we ſpeak both of perſons and things; what is moſtly uſed in aſking a queſtion.

Some pronouns are ſubſtantives, and ſome are adjectives.

The

The pronouns which aſſume the nature of nouns ſubſtantive when they ſtand by themſelves in reaſon or ſignification, are called Perſonal Pronouns; as, *I, thou, he, ſhe, it, we, ye, you,* or *they.*

The pronouns which have the nature of adjectives, and as ſuch are joined to ſubſtantives, may be called pronominal adjectives and are as follows; *my, mine, thy, thine, his, her, hers, our, ours, your, yours, their, theirs, this, that, thoſe, theſe, who, whom, whoſe, which, what.*

Theſe *Pronominal Adjectives,* are divided into Demonſtrative, Relative, and Poſſeſſive.

The *Demonſtratives* are *this, that, thoſe, theſe,* becauſe they point out or *demonſtrate* a thing particularly.

The *Relatives* are *who, whom, whoſe, which, what,* when they relate or belong to ſomething gone before: but if they aſk a queſtion, as *who is there? whom do you ſeek? whoſe taſk is this? which*

book ſhall I read? what think you? then theſe Relatives are called Interrogatives.

The *Poſſeſſive Pronouns* and the *Abſolute Poſſeſſive Pronouns my, mine, thy, thine, his, her, hers, our, ours, your, yours, their, theirs,* are ſo called becauſe they ſignify ſomething in poſſeſſion.

Of Verbs.

A Verb is a part of ſpeech that denotes being, doing, or ſuffering; as, *I live, I love, I am loved.*

Thoſe words are *Verbs* before which you may (with good ſenſe) place any perſonal pronoun, or the word *to*; as *I walk, he runs, we ſing, they rejoice,* &c. Otherwiſe, *to walk, to ſing, to rejoice.*

There are three Verbs, Active, Paſſive, and Neuter.

An Active Verb is a word that denotes an action, and in ſuch a manner, that the perſon or thing it acts upon, follows the Verbs. Thus, *I love her, ſhe loves me, we love them.*

A Paſſive Verb denotes ſuffering, or the impreſſions that perſons or things receive; as, *John is beaten*; or *John is burned*, &c.

A Neuter Verb is ſometimes active, and ſometimes paſſive; as, *I run*, *I am ſick*.

There is another called an *Imperſonal Verb*, becauſe it is uſed without any diſtinction of ſex, or any of the perſonal pronouns, and it is governed or known by the word *it*; as *it rains*, *it hails*, *it ſnows*, *it is cold*, &c. And when we ſpeak of a child, without conſidering whether it be a boy or a girl, we then ſay, *it cries*, *it ſleeps*, &c.

There are two ſorts of *Imperſonal Verbs*, as follows; Active, as, *it ſnows*; and Paſſive, as, *it is affirmed*.

There are three things belonging to verbs, viz. *Perſon*, *Mood*, *Time*, or *Tenſe*.

Of Moods.

There are four *Moods* or ways of declining of Verbs. The *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, and the *Infinitive*.

The Indicative Mood affirms or aſks a queſtion; example, *I read*, or *do I read?*

The Imperative commands or permits; as, *go thou*, *let him come*, *let us eat*, &c.

The Potential expreſſes the action, as poſſible or impoſſible, and is formed and known by the help of the following words added to the verb, which are all ſigns of the Potential Mood.

May	}	give	May not	}	give
Can			Cannot		
Might			Might not		
Could			Could not		
Would			Would not		
Should	}		Should not	}	

The

The Infinitive Mood is the radical form of the Verb, it has neither number nor perſon, and is known by the ſign or word *to* going before the verb; as, *to read, to write, to love.*

Of Tenſes or Times.

Tenſe, in grammar, ſignifies the different time of an action. It is the Tenſe that ſhews the action or thing we are doing, the action or thing not quite done, the action or thing finiſhed or done, and the action or thing to be done. But, ſtrictly ſpeaking, there are but three Times; for all things are comprehended in the time preſent, the time paſt, and the time to come.

A Tenſe has ſix Perſons; three *ſingular*, and three *plural*.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I	We
Thou	Ye or You
He or She	They

There are five *Tenſes* or *Times*; the *preſent*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect* and *future*. The

The Preſent expreſſes the time that now is; as, *I love, I write, I am writing.*

The Imperfect denotes the time not fully completed; as, *I loved* or *was loving*, or *did love.*

The Perfect denotes the time fully paſt; as, *I have loved.*

The Pluperfect denotes a time paſt before ſome other time that is alſo paſt; example, *I had read an hour before my father came.*

The Future denotes the time to come; as, *I ſhall or will love.*

Theſe *Moods* and *Tenſes* are partly formed by the verb itſelf, and partly by the aſſiſtance of the two auxiliary or helping verbs.

There are two *auxiliary* or helping verbs, to *have*, and *to be.*

Theſe Verbs are ſo called, becauſe they aſſiſt all other verbs; for no other verb can be made generally uſeful, without the help of one or other of theſe verbs, and they are declined in the following manner.

The

The Indicative Mood.

Of the helping verb *to have.*

Preſent.

	Singular.		*Plural.*
1	I have	1	We have
2	Thou haſt	2 *or*	Ye / You have
3 *or*	He / She has	3	They have

Imperfect.

Singular.		*Plural.*
I had		We had
Thou hadſt	*or*	Ye / You had
or He / She had		They had

Preterperfect.

Singular.		*Plural.*
I have		We have
Thou haſt had	*or*	Ye / You have had
or He / She has		They have

Preterpluperfect.

Preterpluperfect.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I had		We had	
Thou hadſt		Ye	
or { He	had	or { You had	had
{ She had		They had	

Future.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I ſhall		We ſhall	
Thou ſhalt		Ye	
or { He ſhall	or will have	or { You ſhall	or will have
{ She ſhall		They ſhall	

The Imperative Mood.

Singular.

Have, or have thou
* Let him, her, or it have.

Plural.

Let us have
Have or have ye, or you
Let them have

* Let is commonly called a ſign of the Imperative Mood. Example, Let him love; the meaning is, permit, or ſuffer him to love.

The Potential Mood.

Preſent.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I have or may		We may	
Thou mayeſt		Ye	
He, *or*	have	You may	have
She may		They may	

Imperfect.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I ſhould		We ſhould	
Thou ſhouldſt	would could or might have	Ye, *or*	would could or might have
He, *or*		You ſhould	
She ſhould		They ſhould	

Preterperfect.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I may		We may	
Thou mayeſt		Ye, *or*	
He, *or*	have had	You may	have had
She may		They may	

Preterpluperfect.

Preterpluperfect.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I ſhould	would could or might have had	We ſhould	would could or might have had
Thou ſhouldſt		Ye, *or*	
He, *or*		You ſhould	
She ſhould		They ſhould	

Future.

Singular		*Plural.*	
I ſhall	or will have had	We ſhall	or will have had
Thou ſhalt		Ye, *or*	
He, *or*		You ſhall	
She ſhall		They ſhall	

The Infinitive Mood.

Preſent	to have
Preter	to have had

Participles.

Preſent	having
Pret. Act.	having had
Pret. Paſs.	had.

The

The Auxiliary, or helping Verb *to be.*

The Indicative Mood.

Of the ſecond helping Verb *to be.*

Preſent.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I am	We are
Thou art	Ye, *or*
He, *or*	You are
She is	They are

Imperfect.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I was	We were
Thou waſt	Ye, *or*
He, *or*	You were
She was	They were

Preterperfect.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I have	been	We have	been
Thou haſt		Ye, *or*	
He, *or*		You have	
She has		They have	

Preterpluperfect.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I had	been	We had	been
Thou hadſt		Ye, *or*	
He, *or*		You had	
She had		They had	

Future.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I ſhall or will be	We will be
Thou wilt be	Ye, *or*
He, *or*	You will be
She will be	They will be

The Imperative Mood.

Singular.

Be or be thou
Let him, her, or it be.

Plural.

Let us be
Be, or be ye, or you
Let them be.

The

The Potential Mood.

Preſent.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I be or may		We may	
Thou mayeſt	be	Ye, *or*	be
He, *or*		You may	
She may		They may	

Imperfect.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I ſhould		We ſhould	
Thou ſhouldſt	would could or might be	Ye, *or*	would could or might be
He, *or*		You ſhould	
She ſhould		They ſhould	

Preterperfect.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I may		We may	
Thou mayeſt		Ye, *or*	
He, *or*	La e been	You may	have been
She may		They may	

Preterpluperfect.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I ſhould	would could or might have been	We ſhould	would could or might have been
Thou ſhouldſt		Ye, *or*	
He, *or*		You ſhould	
She ſhould		They ſhould	

Future.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I ſhall	or will have been	We ſhall	or will have been
Thou ſhalt		Ye, *or*	
He, *or*		You ſhall	
She ſhall		They ſhall	

The Infinitive Mood.

Preſent	to be
Preter	to have been

Participles.

Preſent	being
Pret. Act.	having been
Pret. paſs.	been

The

The Declenſion of the Verb *to love.*

The Indicative Mood.

Preſent.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I love	We love
Thou loveſt	Ye, *or*
He, *or*	You love
She loves	They love

Imperfect.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I loved	or did love	We loved	or did love
Thou lovedſt		Ye, *or*	
He, *or*		You loved	
She loved		They loved	

Preterperfect.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I have	loved	We have	loved
Thou haſt		Ye, *or*	
He, *or*		You have	
She has		They have	

Preterpluperfect.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I had		We had	
Thou hadſt	loved	Ye, *or*	loved
He, *or*		You had	
She had		They have	

Future.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I ſhall		We ſhall	
Thou ſhalt	or will have	Ye, *or*	or will have
He, *or*		You ſhall	
She ſhall		They ſhall	

Imperative Mood.

Singular.

Love, or love thou
Let him, or her love.

Plural.

Let us love
Love ye, or you
Let them love.

The

The Potential Mood.

Preſent.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I may	or can love	We may	or can love
Thou mayeſt		Ye, *or* ..	
He, *or*		You may	
She may		They may	

Imperfect.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I might	would could or ſhould love	We might	would could or ſhould love
Thou mighteſt		Ye, *or*	
He, *or*		You might	
She might		They might	

Preterperfect.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I may	have loved	We may	have loved
Thou mayeſt		Ye, *or*	
He, *or*		You may	
She may		They may	

Preterpluperfect.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I might	would could or should have loved	We might	would could or should have loved
Thou mighteſt		Ye, *or*	
He, *or*		You might	
She might		They might	

Future.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
I ſhall	or will have loved	We ſhall	or will have loved
Thou ſhalt		Ye, *or*	
He, *or*		You ſhall	
She ſhall		They ſhall	

The Infinitive Mood.

Preſent	to love
Preter	to have loved

Participles.

Preſent	loving
Pret. Act.	having loved
Pret. Paſs.	loved.

All

All regular verbs form their imperfect Tenſe, and the paſſive participle by the addition of *ed*, or of the letter *d*, only if the verb ends in *e*.

EXAMPLE.

Preſent Tenſe	*Imperfect Tenſe*	*Paſſive Participle.*
Turn	Turned	Turned
Charm	Charmed	Charmed
Love	Loved	Loved
Call	Called	Called, &c.

Thoſe verbs which do not end their imperfect tenſe and participle paſſive with *ed* or *d*; as, *above*, are called irregular verbs; of which follow ſome few examples.

Preſent

Preſent Tenſe.	*The Paſt or Imperfect Tenſe.*	*Paſſive Participle.*
Abide	Abode	Abode
Ariſe	Aroſe	Ariſen
Awake	Awoke	Awaken
Bear	Bore	Born
Begin	Began	Begun
Bite	Bit	Bitten
Chide	Chid	Chidden
Crow	Crew	Crowed
Cleave	Clove	Cloven
Dye	Died	Dead
Dig	Dug	Digged
Drink	Drank	Drunk
Riſe	Roſe	Riſen
Write	Wrote	Written
Am	Was	Been
Have	Had	Had

The word *muſt*, is an imperfect verb; it means to be obliged, and is alwavs uſed before a verb; it is uſed by all the perſons and tenſes, and implies neceſſity. Example, I *muſt* go; thou *muſt* not go; he *muſt* be here, &c.

The

The verb *ought* ſignifies duty; as, I *ought* to behave well. It never admits another verb immediately after, without the prepoſition *to*. Example, We *ought* not to walk; you *ought* to ſing when you are deſired.

Of Participles.

A Participle is that part of ſpeech formed of, or derived from a verb; and ſignifies being; as, ſitting at work; doing; as, writing a letter; and ſuffering; as, oppreſſed with grief.

There are two Participles, viz. the Active and the Paſſive Participles.

The Active Participle has always *ing* added to the verb itſelf. Example, from the verb to walk, to love, and to burn, &c. come the active participle, *walking*, *loving*, and *burning*.

The paſſive participle, in all regular verbs, is no other than the verb with the addition of the letter *d* or ſyllable *ed*, at the end of it; as, *loved*, or *burned*.

The active participle is ſometimes made

made uſe of as a ſubſtantive. Example, A good *underſtanding*, or an excellent piece of writing.

When a Participle has no reſpect to time, or when it is a compariſon, it then becomes an adjective; as, a *pacing* horſe, a *charming* girl, a *learned* man, or *more learned* men.

OF ADVERBS.

An Adverb is a part of ſpeech which expreſſes ſome circumſtance or quality of its action or ſignification, and is joined ſometimes to a verb, ſometimes to an adjective, ſometimes to a participle, and ſometimes to another verb.

An adverb joined to a verb, the boy reads *well.*

Adverbs joined to an adjective end in *ly*; as, ſhe is *truly* good.

Adverbs joined to a participle, he is a man *ſincerely* ſtriving to do his duty.

Adverbs joined to another adverb, he writes very *correctly.*

There are many more adverbs, as follow:

ADVERBS OF TIME.

Now
At preſent
By and by
Preſently
Forthwith
Before
Lately
Newly
Not long ſince
Hereafter
Henceforth
For the future
Shortly
Always
Never
For ever
Often
Seldom
Inceſſantly
To day
Yeſterday
Yeſterday morning
To-morrow
After to-morrow
Formerly
Antiently
Of old
Daily
Moſt times
Already
Yet
Not yet
Late
Too late
Betimes
Early
Again
When
Continually
Eternally
Now and then
Sometimes
Then
Since
As yet

ADVEBS OF PLACE.

Here
There
On this ſide
On that ſide
This way
Within
Without
Here within
Where
Up and down
Every where
Nowhere
Somewhere
Elſewhere
On every ſide
Round about
Up
Down
Above
Below
Over
Under
Before
Behind
From whence
From hence
From thence
From what place
N a
Hard by
Far off
Thence
Farther.

ADVERES OF NUMBER.

Once
Twice
Thrice
Rarely
Seldom
Often
More
Frequently

ADVERBS

ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

How much	At leaſt
Enough	Far leſs
Too much	Almoſt
More	But little
Leſs	Very near
Thoroughly	By halves
So much	Quite
As much	Entirely
Very	

ADVERBS OF ORDER.

Firſt	Afterwards
Second	At laſt
Third	Round
Fourth, &c.	Together
Before all	In order
After all	Orderly
By turns	

Adverbs of Affirmation.

Yes	Indeed
Yea	Truly
Verily	Certainly
Aſſuredly	Undoubtedly

Adverbs of Negation.

Nay	In no wiſe
No	Not at all.
Not	

Adverbs of Compariſon.

Hardly	How much
As	Often
Very	Oftenеſt
Almoſt	More
Scarcely	Nigh
So	Sooner
Little	Leaſt of all
Leſs	Exceedingly
Well	Alike
Differently	Sooneſt

Adverbs of Interrogation.

How	Wherefore
Whereby	Why
Wherewith	Where
When	

Adverbs

Adverbs of Doubting.

Perhaps	Poſſibly
By chance	Haply
Peradventure	

Of Conjunctions.

A CONJUNCTION is a part of ſpeech or particle, ſo called from its connecting or joining words or ſentences together, ſo as out of two or more words you may make one ſentence. Example, You *and* I, *and* my brother ſailed up the river, is one ſentence made by the conjunction *and*, being twice repeated.

The principal Conjunctions are as follow:

Again	And
Alſo	As
Albeit	Becauſe
Although	Both
But	Or
Either	Otherwiſe
Elſe	Since

Except	So
For	That
However	Then
If	Thereupon
Leſt	Therefore
Likewiſe	Though
Moreover	Unleſs
Neither	Whereas
Nevertheleſs	Whereupon
Notwithſtanding	Whether
Nor	Yet

N. B. Theſe words are ſometimes adverbs, and the ſenſe of the ſubject *alone* can determine when they are uſed as conjunctions and when as adverbs.

Of Prepoſitions.

A PREPOSITION is that part of ſpeech ſet before nouns or pronouns, and ſhews the relation that one word has to another. Example, John went *to* church; my ſiſter came *from* ſchool, *before* my brother.

The

The principal Prepoſitions are as follow:

Above	Beneath	Within
About	Beſide	Out
After	Between	On
Againſt	Beyond	Over
Among	By	Through
Amongſt	For	To
At	From	Towards
Before	In	Upon
Behind	Into	Unto
Below	Of	Without
With		

Of interjections.

An INTERJECTION is a word that expreſſes ſome ſudden motion of the mind, tranſported with the ſenſation of pleaſure or pain; as, *alas! oh! huſh!* and is uſually followed by a note of admiration.

SYNTAX.

Except	So
For	That
However	Then
If	Thereupon
Leſt	Therefore
Likewiſe	Though
Moreover	Unleſs
Neither	Whereas
Nevertheleſs	Whereupon
Notwithſtanding	Whether
Nor	Yet

N. B. Theſe words are ſometimes adverbs, and the ſenſe of the ſubject *alone* can determine when they are uſed as conjunctions and when as adverbs.

Of Prepoſitions.

A PREPOSITION is that part of ſpeech ſet before nouns or pronouns, and ſhews the relation that one word has to another. Example, John went *to* church; my ſiſter came *from* ſchool, *before* my brother.

The

The principal Prepoſitions are as follow:

Above	Beneath	Within
About	Beſide	Out
After	Between	On
Againſt	Beyond	Over
Among	By	Through
Amongſt	For	To
At	From	Towards
Before	In	Upon
Behind	Into	Unto
Below	Of	Without
With		

Of interjections.

An INTERJECTION is a word that expreſſes ſome ſudden motion of the mind, tranſported with the ſenſation of pleaſure or pain; as, *alas! oh! huſh!* and is uſually followed by a note of admiration.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is the right and true joining of the foregoing parts of ſpeech together, ſo as to diſpoſe every word in a ſentence in its right gender, number, perſon, mood, tenſe, and place; for the conſtruction of ſentences depend principally upon the concord or agreement and the government of words ranged together.

Grammatical Praxis the Firſt.

Now	a conjunction
were	auxiliary verb to be
we	perſonal pronoun
to	ſign of the infinitive mood
look	regular verb
into	prepoſition
the	definitive article
world	a ſubſtantive
we	perſonal pronoun
ſhould	ſign of the potential mood
find	irregular verb
that	conjunction
enmities	ſubſtantive plural
ſeldom	Adverb of time
ariſe	irregular verb from

from	prepoſition
deliberate	adjective
reflection,	a ſubſtantive
but	a conjunction
too	a conjunction
often	an adverb of time
alas!	an interjection
from	a prepoſition
the	a definite article
moſt	an adverb of compariſon
trifling	an adjective
incidents.	ſubſtantive plural
Man	ſubſtantive maſculine
is	auxiliary verb to be
naturally	an adverb of quality
impatient;	an adjective
ſo	an adverb of compariſon
that	a conjunction
forgetting	an active participle
himſelf	a reciprocal pronoun
in	a prepoſition
the	a definite article
firſt	an adjective
moment,	a ſubſtantive plural
he	perſonal pronoun
is	auxiliary verb to be

fired

fire	paſſive participle
at	a prepoſition
a	indefinitive article
triſle;	ſubſtantive common
which,	relative pronoun
had	auxiliary verb to have
he	perſonal pronoun
diſregarded,	verb neuter
would have	ſign of the pluterperfect potential
died	regular verb
away	an adverb
of	a prepoſition
itſelf.	reciprocal pronoun

Grammatical Praxis the Second.

While	an adverb of time
many	an adjective
errors	noun ſubſtantive
draw	verb active
mankind	noun ſubſtantive
aſtray	an adverb
from	a prepoſition
truth's	a noun ſubſtantive
ſure	an adjective
path,	noun ſubſtantive

each

each	an adjective of number
takes	verb active
his	a poſſeſſive pronoun
devious	adjective
way ;	a ſubſtantive
one	an adjective of number
to	a prepoſition
the	definite article
right,	an adjective
one	adjective of number
to	a prepoſition
the	a definite article
left	an adjective
recedes,	a regular verb
alike	an adverb of compariſon
deluded,	a paſſive participle
as	a conjunction
each	an adjective of number
fancy	a ſubſtantive
leads.	verb active.

FINIS.